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already determined upon. By these statements I do not question the author's honesty of purpose; it is his point of view that is open to criticism.

There is much in Mr. Mitchell's book to condemn; much to praise. It is not possible otherwise to judge it fairly in its entirety, nor is the space allotted to this review sufficient to criticise its parts in detail. There is one thing, however, that must be said of the book. It holds high ideals before the laboring class in the United States,—ideals worth the striving after, the attaining of which will repay a thousand-fold all the trials and tribulations that must be passed through in the present-day struggle to have them made real. Mr. Mitchell believes that as much of this promised land as can now be clearly discerned by those leading the movement is to be reached by trade unionism, through the joint agreement between employers and employees.

FRANK JULIAN WARNE.

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*The Story of New Zealand.* By FRANK PARSONS, Ph. D. Pp. xxii, 836. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: C. F. Taylor, 1903.

The recent works on New Zealand, notably those of Henry D. Lloyd and William P. Reeves, have aroused considerable interest in the condition of that colony. These works, however, like most of the available literature on New Zealand, are devoted to particular phases of the country's political or economic life. Professor Parsons aims, in the work before us, to present a comprehensive account of all those peculiar institutions—political, social and economic—which have come to vary so widely from conditions in other parts of the world. The general distribution of wealth, the method of organizing industry, the great success attending experiments usually called socialistic, the progressiveness of the people, and the high state of civilization reached, all demand an explanation. The author, therefore, has not been content with describing these conditions, but has sought to explain them. The book contains an immense amount of historical and descriptive data taken from both primary and secondary sources.

The American reader will be particularly interested in Professor Parsons' able discussion of the liberal economic policy which has been pursued with more or less continuity since 1870. The public services of the colonial government have been extended to a point that would be considered highly dangerous in the United States. The telegraph and telephone have almost from the outset been government property and under government management. The postal savings bank, established in 1865, has developed great public usefulness, nearly all the money order post offices of the colony being open for the transaction of savings bank business. There are but five private savings banks. This great convenience may be more fully appreciated when it is realized that there is one place of bank deposit for each 1,800 people in New Zealand, whereas in the United States the rate is one for each 7,650. The postal savings system has also furnished the government with large amounts of capital which were required for its policy of public works. In 1870, Sir Julius Vogel, a member of the Colonial Cabinet, gave the first impetus to the extension of public works by his project

for the development of railways and roads. Since that time the government has acquired the possession and management of the railway system. In the same year the Government Life Insurance Department was established. This department in 1901 had 42,570 policies covering \$51,000,000 worth of insurance, about half the total insurance business of the colony. In 1872, the government entered the business of public trusts, that is, it established a department under an official known as the "Public Trustee," to administer estates, act as guardian, executor or trustee. The additional safety arising from the greater responsibility of the government has attracted a large amount of business for this department. In 1885, the Forests Act was passed, to provide for the reservation of State forests and government control and management of these tracts.

In 1890, the progressive tendencies in politics increased so strongly as to result in a great victory for the Liberal party, which brought into power the Ballance ministry. The advent of this cabinet marked the adoption of a more radical policy, particularly in the relation of the State to large landholdings. The first step taken was the establishment of a progressive land and income tax, with important exemptions for small holders and with lower rates for improved lands. Inheritance taxes were also made a feature of the new system. In 1892 provision was made for the purchase by the State of large landholdings; the estates so acquired were divided and leased to small tenants, preference being given to married men and to those who had no land. A later act provided for the government purchase of suburban tracts to be sold to workingmen in order to cheapen the cost of living near the large cities and to encourage a more healthful suburban life. These policies were strenuously opposed by the large landholders, but were steadily carried through by the Liberal party and have not only resulted in an increase of over sixty per cent. in the number of holdings of land, thus bringing the small holders into prominence, but have also, through wise and careful administration, netted a handsome profit to the State over and above the interest charges on capital investment. This surprising outcome of the New Zealand land policy may well afford food for thought to the politicians of other countries.

In 1894, the colony undertook to make loans at low interest to farmers, merchants, workingmen, and others, on first mortgage of land and improvements. The loans run from \$125 to \$15,000 in amount, and bear interest at four and one-half per cent. The result of this system has also been eminently satisfactory. The taxpayers have not been burdened and the small borrower has been greatly benefited by a reduction in rates of interest.

The labor policy of the colony presents two features of special interest, the factory legislation and industrial arbitration. The hours for females and boys under sixteen are forty-five a week, with a maximum of eight and a quarter in any one day, and with a few specified exceptions for men, are forty-eight a week, with a maximum of eight and three-quarters in any one day. The sweating system is attacked by the requirement that a label shall be attached to all goods made outside of factories. A system of careful inspection is maintained. The government also supports a bureau of employment. The method of indus-

trial arbitration, in successful operation since 1894, provides for an appeal to a local Board of Conciliation on demand of either disputant. From these local Boards an appeal may be taken to the central Board of Arbitration and a final and binding decision rendered. Since 1901, the State has purchased and operated a number of coal mines, thereby causing a material reduction in the price of fuel, which had formerly risen as high as ten dollars a ton. An equal suffrage, allowing the full enfranchisement of women, and the extensive use of the referendum are two important political consequences of the prevailing liberalism.

Important as these departures are from the traditional sphere of the State in other parts of the world, Professor Parsons tells us that a further development of public activity is about to take place. There is a demand for State fire insurance, the nationalization of steamship lines, the zone system of railway tariffs, the popular election of Senators, a six hour labor day, a more thorough control of industrial combinations, prohibition of the liquor traffic, abolition of the more burdensome court fees and the increase of land and income taxes.

An original feature of the book is the part dealing with "New Zealand's place among the Nations," in which Professor Parsons has given free rein to his well-known fondness for comparative statistics. He presents a somewhat extended series of "civilization tables," giving the density of population urban population, literacy and illiteracy, per capita wealth, per capita income, per capita use of post and telegraph, telephone, and railway, savings banks deposits, life insurance, wages, consumption of food and intoxicants, pauperism, crime, etc., in New Zealand and the principal countries of the world. These tables are in many instances highly interesting and valuable to the student of practical sociology.

The book has some important defects which are apparent on even the most hasty reading. A number of the chapters are so scant and sketchy as to be almost trivial. The early portions of the book might well have been condensed or omitted without loss of interest; they contribute little of value to the description. The reader will be impressed, however, with Professor Parsons' marvelous ability for absorbing, digesting and describing in an attractive way the principal facts relative to his theme. The book fairly bristles with suggestions of value to American statesmen and social workers. After reading even a few of the more important chapters one cannot help asking the question why so many socialistic proposals have been adopted in a new country with comparatively little manufacturing industry, and a population which, if not sparse, is certainly not dense.

Professor Parsons tells us much of the growth of the ideas prevalent in New Zealand, but little of the fundamental causes which have led to the adoption of these ideas. The New Zealanders have begun their social and economic life at a point only reached by other countries after the most laborious evolution. The "vested interests" of New Zealand have not had time to reach that high point of organization and development which has been attained in other lands. The "social impetus," if such it might be called, has, therefore, been greater, while the opposition has been weaker. It may be hoped that Professor Parsons will

give us a condensed summary of the more important sections of the book and thus render possible for it a wider circulation and a greater influence. Great credit is due both the author and the publisher, Dr. Taylor, for the preparation of a work of high educational value.

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*Traité élémentaire de Législation Industrielle. Les Lois ouvrières.* By PAUL PIC. Second edition. Pp. xi, 1065. Price, 12.50fr. Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 1903.

Readers not familiar with the peculiar meaning of the French "législation industrielle" are apt to be led astray by a literal translation of this expression, which, as a matter of fact, applies to the laws of industrial property, patents, copyrights, etc. It is for this reason that the author has added the sub-title "Labor Laws" to the present volume, thus indicating that he proposes to deal with the laws governing the conditions of labor, the nature and form of the wage-contract, legal provisions with regard to conflicts between employers and employees, labor insurance, etc. This volume, in other words, gives an account of all those tutelary measures by which nations have endeavored to improve the conditions of the working classes through systematic intervention in industrial affairs.

In the "Introduction" to the book, the author discusses the attitude of economists of the various schools toward the principle of intervention. This is followed by a sketch of labor legislation from the beginning down to the present century. Here begins the systematic part of the book, devoted to a detailed statement of, and commentaries on, the present laws governing labor. Of the four sections of this part of the book, the first concerns the "administrative regulation of industry" and discusses the freedom of contract, laws regarding coalitions, trades unions and productive associations, factory hygiene, monopolies, regulated industries, child labor, female labor, and the limitations on adult male labor.

The second section treats of apprenticeship, the wage-contract, domestic labor, the sweating system, etc. The third is devoted to the institutions and methods devised for preventing industrial conflicts between employers and laborers, and for terminating these conflicts when once they have broken out. The fourth and last section deals with those social institutions, due to the influence both of the State and of private initiative, which aim to improve the economic, legal, and moral condition of the workman or employee; it discusses saving, co-operation, and labor insurance.

The whole book is an excellent specimen of that clearness of style, that attractiveness of presentation, and that love of system, which characterize French scholarship. With a widening and accelerating tendency everywhere for legal authorities to interfere in the industrial world, and a growing disposition on the part of social reformers to accept and apply the principle of mutual